

**COMPLETION REPORT
SOIL INSPECTION/SAMPLING PLAN
ATTACHMENT IX – SOIL GAS EVALUATION
FOR PARCELS O-1 AND O-2**

**HITACHI GLOBAL STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
REDEVELOPMENT PROPERTY
5600 COTTLE ROAD, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA**

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| 1,1-DCE | 1,1-Dichloroethene |
| bgs | below ground surface |
| CalEPA | California Environmental Protection Agency |
| CCR | Current Conditions Report |
| CEL | Calscience Environmental Laboratories |
| CMS | Corrective Measures Study |
| DJPA | David J. Powers & Associates |
| DTSC | Department of Toxic Substances Control |
| EIR | Environmental Impact Report |
| GPA | General Plan Amendment |
| GST | Global Storage Technologies |
| HHRA | Human Health Risk Assessment |
| IBM | International Business Machines |
| LQG | Large Quantity Generator |
| PD | Planned Development |
| PG&E | Pacific Gas and Electric |
| R&D | Research and Development |
| RBTC | Risk-Based Target Concentration |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| RG | Remedial Goal |
| RO/DI | Reverse Osmosis/Deionized Water |
| RWQCB-SF | Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region |
| SI/SP | Soil Inspection/Sampling Plan |
| TCA | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane |
| TCE | Trichloroethene |
| TEG | Transglobal Environmental Geochemistry |
| TPH | Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons |
| TVH | Total Volatile Hydrocarbons |
| US | United States |
| USEPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| VOC | Volatile Organic Compound |
| kV | kilovolt |
| MW | megawatt |
| µg/L | microgram per liter |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ENVIRON International Corporation (ENVIRON), an environmental consulting firm, has prepared this Completion Report on behalf of Hitachi Global Storage Technologies, Inc. (Hitachi GST) for a portion of their property located at 5600 Cottle Road, San Jose, California (“the Site”). Hitachi GST is planning redevelopment activities for this portion of the Site. This Completion Report presents the results of the implementation of the Soil Inspection/Sampling Plan (SI/SP), Attachment IX – Soil Gas Evaluation for Parcels O-1 and O-2 (ENVIRON 2005a).

1.1 Site Overview

In June 2005, David J. Powers & Associates (DJPA) prepared an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed General Plan Amendment (GPA) and Planned Development (PD) Zoning on the approximately 321-acre Hitachi GST Site. The City of San Jose Planning Commission certified the Final EIR on June 6, 2005 (City of San Jose 2005a, 2005b). The Site, which is currently owned by Hitachi GST, was formerly owned and operated by International Business Machines Corporation (IBM). The location of the Site is shown on Figures 1.1 and 1.2. The Site layout prior to redevelopment is shown on Figure 1.3.

Hitachi GST has moved its research and development (R&D) and administrative office operations to a different location in San Jose (3403 Yerba Buena Road). A portion of land has been rezoned and will be sold and redeveloped into a mixed residential, commercial, and recreational open space area. The area to be redeveloped is divided into five Parcels (Parcel O-1 through O-5), as shown on Figure 1.4. In addition, Hitachi GST will be transferring ownership of Endicott Boulevard/Tucson Way, which borders the Site to the north, to the City of San Jose. For the purposes of this report, Parcels O-1 through O-5 and Endicott Boulevard/Tucson Way are hereafter referred to as “the Redevelopment Property.” The Redevelopment Property is approximately 143 acres.

Hitachi GST plans to continue industrial operations (developing and manufacturing of computer storage devices) on the remaining portion of the Site, termed the Core Area. All manufacturing-related activities currently located on Parcels O-1 through O-5 have been moved to the Core Area under the redevelopment plan. The Core Area is also shown on Figure 1.4.

The Hitachi GST Site is a large quantity generator (LQG) of hazardous waste and also maintains a Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Permit for on-site storage and treatment of hazardous waste. The RCRA Permit encompasses the full 321 acres of the Site. Hitachi GST is working with the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) to remove the Redevelopment Property from the RCRA Permit.

1.2 Environmental Investigation Objectives

As part of the EIR, ENVIRON prepared a screening human health risk assessment (Screening HHRA) to evaluate the potential impacts on human health for Parcels O-1 through O-5. The overall objective of the Screening HHRA was to identify potential areas within these parcels needing further investigation and/or mitigation prior to redevelopment. To accomplish this objective, the following steps were completed in the Screening HHRA for Parcels O-1 through O-5: 1) determine the nature of historical operations and chemical use; 2) compile and collect data regarding groundwater, soil gas, and soil conditions; 3) develop risk-based target concentrations (RBTCs) for

comparison to groundwater, soil gas and soil data; and 4) compare the RBTCs to the data collected from each parcel to determine areas requiring further investigation or mitigation measures. The RBTCs correspond to the level that would pose a *de minimis* health risk to future on-site populations.

The Screening HHRA was followed by a Draft Current Conditions Report (CCR) (ENVIRON 2005b), which addressed Parcels O-1 through O-5 and Endicott Boulevard/Tucson Way. The Draft CCR plus the letter response to comments received from DTSC on the report (DTSC 2006) constitute the final CCR.

Additional inspection/investigation needed to fill data gaps identified in the Screening HHRA/CCR were addressed in the SI/SP and its associated attachments. The areas to be inspected/investigated were divided into the following nine categories:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Attachment I | Roads/Parking Lots |
| Attachment II | Aboveground Storage Tanks Associated with Emergency Generators |
| Attachment III | Buried Concrete Trenches, Building 028J, and Former Waste Vaults 02-04 |
| Attachment IV | Hydraulic Elevators |
| Attachment V | Former Petroleum Underground Storage Tanks |
| Attachment VI | Former Orchard Areas |
| Attachment VII | Endicott Boulevard/Tucson Way |
| Attachment VIII | Other Remaining Areas |
| Attachment IX | Soil Gas Evaluation for Parcels O-1 and O-2 |

This Completion Report presents the results of implementation of Attachment IX– Soil Gas Evaluation for Parcels O-1 and O-2. The results of the SI/SP inspections/investigations will be used to determine if any mitigation/remediation measures are needed on the Redevelopment Property.

The SI/SP was followed by the Corrective Measures Study (CMS) Report (ENVIRON 2006). The CMS was prepared to address the presence of potential contamination in soil that may be encountered during building demolition and/or earthwork activities within the Redevelopment Property and/or discovered during implementation of the SI/SP. The CMS Report included residential remedial goals (RGs) for soil which were either the minimum residential RBTC or background concentrations.

1.3 Report Organization

This Completion Report is divided into six sections as follows:

Section 1.0 – Introduction: provides an overview of the Site and Redevelopment Property and outlines the report organization.

Section 2.0 – Site Overview: presents an overview of the Site history and surrounding area and summarizes proposed land uses.

Section 3.0 – Areas Recommended for Further Inspection/Investigation: summarizes the areas recommended for further inspection/investigation as related to this Completion Report.

Section 4.0 – Soil Inspection/Sampling Plan Implementation: provides an overview of the sampling activities/methodology and describes in detail the inspections/investigations completed as part of this Completion Report.

Section 5.0 – Conclusions: summarizes inspections/investigations conducted and provides recommendations, if needed, for any follow-up actions.

Section 6.0 – References: includes all references cited in this report.

Supporting data are presented in the attachments to this report. Appendix A provides the laboratory analytical reports for the soil gas investigation discussed in this Completion Report.

2.0 SITE OVERVIEW

2.1 Site History and Operations

The Site is located at 5600 Cottle Road in San Jose, Santa Clara County, California, and is approximately 321 acres in size. Prior to 1955, the Site was agricultural land, primarily tree orchards, with associated residences. In 1955, IBM purchased the Site. The Storage Technology Division of IBM owned and operated the Site from 1955 through 2002. IBM designed, developed, and manufactured computer storage devices, including hard disk drives, read/write heads, and disk storage media at the Site. On or about January 1, 2003, Hitachi GST, a new company formed as a result of a strategic combination of IBM and Hitachi's storage technology businesses, bought the Site.

As shown on Figure 1.3, approximately 30 buildings were present on the Site prior to commencement of redevelopment activities in August 2006. On-site buildings were used for a range of activities, including manufacturing, testing, assembly, research, development, wastewater treatment, reverse osmosis/deionized water (RO/DI) production, utilities, chemical storage, other storage, security, offices, and cafeteria. Exterior areas of the Site primarily consisted of landscaped areas, orchards, sidewalks, water fountains, asphalt parking lots, and paved private roads. As discussed below, Hitachi GST plans to continue industrial operations (developing and manufacturing of computer storage devices) on the Core Area.

Two electrical substations located in the central-southeastern portion of the Site provide electricity to the Site. One 115-kilovolt (kV) substation, which contains a 50 megawatt (MW) electrical generator, is owned and operated by Hitachi GST; the other 115-kV substation is owned and operated by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E). Facility personnel reported that electricity for the Site is provided by PG&E, and Hitachi GST's generator is only operated for testing, when there is a major Site power outage or when PG&E requests that Hitachi GST provide electrical back up during peak demand periods. As discussed below, both electrical substations will remain.

In the early 1980s, chlorinated hydrocarbons were detected in soil beneath an on-site underground tank farm. Site-wide investigations showed that volatile organic compounds (VOCs), primarily Freon 113, trichloroethene (TCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) and 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE) were present in groundwater beneath and downgradient of the Site. Subsequently, the Site has undergone extensive remedial action including the remediation of solvent-impacted soil and extraction and treatment of on-site and off-site groundwater. Under an order from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (RWQCB-SF) (Order No. R2-2002-0082 – Final Site Cleanup Requirements, as amended by Order No. R2-2007-0004), IBM is obligated to remediate the groundwater (RWQCB-SF 2002, 2007). According to Hitachi GST, on-site groundwater remedial actions are expected to continue for at least 10 years.

2.2 Surrounding Area

The Site is located in a mixed industrial, commercial and residential area near the intersections of Monterey Highway, Blossom Hill Road, and United States (US) Route 101, approximately seven miles southeast of downtown San Jose. Figure 1.2 shows the immediate Site vicinity, which includes the following:

- Cottle Road is located to the west, with a shopping center, other commercial buildings, a hospital/medical center, and a medium-high density residential area beyond.
- IBM Building 025 (formerly part of the Site), which is still owned by IBM, is located to the northwest. This parcel is the proposed location of a future Lowe's Store.
- Parcel O-6 (formerly part of the Site) is located to the northeast. Hitachi GST transferred ownership of Parcel O-6, which is approximately 11 acres, to the City of San Jose in November 2005. The planned land use for this parcel is a future City of San Jose Police Substation.
- Southern Pacific Railroad and Caltrain right-of-way, the Blossom Hill Caltrain Station, and Monterey Highway are located to the north, with medium to medium-low density residential, a commercial shopping area, and US Route 101 beyond.
- Highway 85 and the Cottle Road Light Rail Station are located to the south, with a hospital/medical center, library, and single-family residential area beyond.

2.3 Future Land Use

As previously discussed, Hitachi GST has moved its R&D and administrative office operations to a different location in San Jose (3403 Yerba Buena Road). In turn, most of the R&D and administrative office buildings at the Site (Buildings 010, 012, 018, 026, 028, 028J, and 051) have been demolished. Two buildings, Buildings 009 (office) and 011 (cafeteria), on the Redevelopment Property are considered historically significant and will remain intact.

The Redevelopment Property, which covers approximately 143 acres, has been divided into five "outer" parcels (Parcels O-1 through O-5) and includes Endicott Boulevard/Tucson Way, as shown on Figure 1.4. Following building demolition, rough grading and main utility/roadway installation by Hitachi GST, Parcels O-1 through O-5 will be sold and redeveloped into a mixed residential, commercial, and recreational open space area. In addition, Hitachi GST will be transferring ownership of Endicott Boulevard/Tucson Way and newly constructed public roadways on Parcels O-1 through O-5 to the City of San Jose. Prior to property transfer, Hitachi GST is working with the DTSC to removal the Redevelopment Property from the RCRA Permit.

Hitachi GST plans to continue industrial operations (developing and manufacturing of computer storage devices) on the Core Area. The Core Area contains all of the current manufacturing, chemical storage, waste storage, and wastewater treatment buildings/areas on the Site. All activities previously located on Parcels O-1 through O-5 have been moved to the Core Area under the redevelopment plan. There are no current RCRA-permitted sources in the Redevelopment Property. The existing PG&E substation will remain.

3.0 AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER EVALUATION

3.1 History of Soil Gas Investigations on Parcels O-1 and O-2

Due to the extensive investigation/remediation that had been conducted at the Site for groundwater, the Screening HHRA/Draft CCR did not identify any additional data needs for this media. However, at the request of the DTSC, further soil gas investigation was conducted to determine if a potential local VOC source area exists near Well A-30.

Parcels O-1 and O-2 overlay portions of the groundwater plume. ENVIRON conducted a soil gas investigation on these two parcels in October 2004 (ENVIRON 2005b). For Parcel O-1, the soil gas investigation focused on the southeast corner (near monitoring well RA-24) where high variations in detected concentrations of vinyl chloride and total petroleum hydrocarbon-Shell Sol 140 (TPH) had been identified during recent rounds of groundwater sampling. For Parcel O-2, the soil gas investigation focused on the northwest corner (near monitoring well A-30) where the highest detected concentrations of TCE were found in the Redevelopment Property. Well A-30 is also downgradient of a potential TCE source area. Both monitoring well locations are shown on Figure 3.1.

The results of the October 2004 soil gas investigation were compared to RBTCs that were developed as part of the Screening HHRA/Draft CCR for soil gas at depths of five feet and 15 feet below ground surface (bgs). The results indicated that the only chemicals detected in soil gas that exceeded the minimum RBTCs were TCE (residential only on Parcels O-1 and O-2) and benzene (residential only on Parcel O-1). None of the 15-foot soil gas sample results were above the minimum RBTCs. Given the low number of exceedances of RBTCs and the fact that these exceedances were only slightly above the RBTCs, ENVIRON concluded that residual concentrations of chemicals in groundwater on Parcels O-1 and O-2 did not pose an unacceptable risk to future receptors via inhalation.

DTSC, in their comments on the Draft CCR, noted that the original source area has not been identified for one area of elevated TCE in groundwater in the vicinity of Building 010. As former soil gas sample location SJ-SG-26 contained the maximum concentration of TCE observed in Parcel O-2 and displayed decreasing concentration with depth, DTSC noted that this may suggest a shallow source area and may indicate a historical release of TCE in the vicinity of this sample.

3.2 Recommendations for Additional Inspection/Investigation

The SI/SP recommended that additional soil gas samples be collected in the vicinity of Building 010 to determine if any mitigation/remediation measures are needed.

4.0 SOIL INSPECTION/SAMPLING PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

ENVIRON was on-site May 15 and 16, 2006 to oversee the collection of soil gas samples by Transglobal Environmental Geochemistry (TEG) of Rancho Cordova, California. Soil gas samples were collected from eight locations which were placed to form a 25-foot grid surrounding former soil gas sample SJ-SG-26. Soil gas sampling locations are shown on Figure 4.1. Originally, it was proposed that soil gas samples would be collected from depths of five and 15 feet bgs. However, in several of the locations, vapor could not be obtained at 15 feet bgs. This could be due to tight formation in the subsurface or saturated soil conditions at 15 feet. As a result, the deeper samples were collected at depths ranging from nine to 15 bgs. The soil gas sample identifications and corresponding sample depths are summarized in Table 4.1. Samples were collected at each location using a Geoprobe™-type direct push drilling rig. Soil gas samples were collected in general conformance with the DTSC *Advisory on Active Soil Gas Investigations*, dated January 28, 2003 (the “Cal/EPA Advisory”).

In general, the soil gas samples were analyzed on-site using TEG’s mobile laboratory for VOCs and total volatile hydrocarbons (TVH) via Unites States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method 8260B. Ten percent of the samples (two total) were collected as duplicate samples in Summa™ canisters and sent to Calscience Environmental Laboratories, Inc (CEL) for analysis using USEPA Method TO-14. One method blank sample was analyzed per sampling day to verify the effectiveness of decontamination procedures and to detect any interference from ambient air. A leak check compound (1,1-difluoroethane) was used around the probe rods at each location during soil vapor sampling. In accordance with the SI/SP, a total of 16 samples were collected surrounding SJ-SG-26. The sampling locations (SG-26-1 through SG-26-8) are summarized in Table 4.1 and shown on Figure 4.1. Following the collection of soil gas samples, the temporary soil gas probes were sealed using hydrated bentonite as described in the Cal/EPA Advisory.

Sample results from the May 2006 sampling event are summarized in Table 4.2. The laboratory analytical reports are included in Appendix A. The results of the soil gas investigation were compared to the RBTCs previously developed as part of the Screening HHRA/Draft CCR for soil gas at depths of five feet and 15 feet bgs. Concentrations of TCE were identified above the residential RBTC in the soil gas samples collected at the five feet interval at borings SG-26-3, SG-26-5, SG-26-6, and SG-26-8, and in deeper samples collected at SG-26-5, SG-26-6, SG-26-7, and SG-26-8. The maximum concentration of TCE detected was 26.9 micrograms per liter (µg/L), compared to the residential RBTC for TCE of 3.79 µg/L. However, this area is currently designated for open space/park, not residential, use. The park visitor RBTC for TCE is 9,040 µg/L. The maximum concentration of 26.9 µg/L for TCE found in the area is well below this RBTC. The theoretical excess lifetime cancer risk posed by a TCE concentration of 26.9 µg/L in soil gas would be 7.1×10^{-6} for a residential scenario, compared to 3×10^{-9} for a park visitor.

Based on the additional soil gas investigation, no evidence of a VOC source area was found near Well A-30. In general, the VOC concentrations increased with sample depth. In addition, the area of soil gas sampling overlays the TCE plume currently being remediated by IBM. It is most likely that the source of the elevated concentrations of VOCs in soil gas in this area is the groundwater. Further investigation and subsequent remediation of groundwater contamination will be conducted by Golder Associates, Inc. (Golder) on behalf of IBM.

According to the Draft Work Plan for *In Situ* Cleanup Technologies prepared by Golder in May, 2006 (Golder 2006), groundwater remediation in the area of monitoring well A-30 will involve a modified pump and treat system (or extraction/injection system) with accelerated bioremediation, and a targeted *in situ* source zone treatment. In preparation of groundwater remediation, Golder will also conduct a supplemental Site characterization to assess biogeochemical conditions, source zone delineation, residual source zone characteristics, and a detailed characterization of the contaminant flow paths.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

An additional soil gas investigation was conducted in the vicinity of Building 010 on Parcel O-2 of the Redevelopment Property to determine if a potential local VOC source area exists near Well A-30. Concentrations of TCE were identified in soil gas above the residential RBTC in this vicinity. However, the boring locations exceeding the residential soil gas RBTCs for TCE are in areas designated for open space/park use and concentrations found in this area are well below the RBTC calculated for a park visitor. Based on the soil gas results, a local source of VOCs in soil was not identified in this area. In general, the VOC concentrations increased with sample depth, indicating that the likely source for the elevated levels of VOCs is groundwater. Therefore, ENVIRON recommends no further investigation at this time and recommends that IBM continue to operate the groundwater remediation system currently on-site.

6.0 REFERENCES

- City of San Jose, California. 2005a. Draft Environmental Impact Report. Hitachi Campus and Mixed-Use Transit Village Project. General Plan Amendment (GP04-02-01) and Planned Development Rezoning (PDC04-031). SCH#2004072110. Volume I through V. Approved as Final: June 6.
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- ENVIRON. 2006. Corrective Measures Study (CMS) Report, Redevelopment Property, Hitachi Global Storage Technologies, Inc., 5600 Cottle Road, San Jose, California. June 28, 2006; revised August 31, 2006.
- Golder Associates Inc. (Golder). 2006. DRAFT Work Plan for In Situ Cleanup Technologies for Source Area Remediation, IBM Facility, 5600 Cottle Road, San Jose, California. May.
- Regional Water Quality Control Board – San Francisco Bay Region (RWQCB-SF). 2002. Order No. R2-2002-0082, Final Site Cleanup Requirements and Rescission of Order No. 88-157 For: International Business Machines, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. August 20.
- RWQCB-SF. 2007. Order No. R2-2007-0004, Amendment of Site Cleanup Requirements Order No. R2-2002-0082, for International Business Machines, 5600 Cottle Road, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. January 30.

TABLES

Table 4.1
Sample Identification Table - Additional Soil Gas Samples on Parcel O-2
Hitachi GST
San Jose, California

| Sample ID | Sample Date | Parcel | Sample Type | Area | Location | Sample Top Depth (ft bgs) | Sampling Constituent | USEPA Analysis Method Number |
|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| SG-26-1 | 5/15/2006 | O-2 | Soil Gas | Parking Lot | Building 010 Parking Lot | 5 | VOCs | 8260B |
| | | | | | | 12 | VOCs | 8260B |
| SG-26-2 | 5/15/2006 | O-2 | Soil Gas | Parking Lot | Building 010 Parking Lot | 5 | VOCs | 8260B |
| | | | | | | 9 | VOCs | 8260B |
| SG-26-3 | 5/15/2006 | O-2 | Soil Gas | Parking Lot | Building 010 Parking Lot | 5 | VOCs | 8260B |
| | | | | | | 9 | VOCs | 8260B |
| SG-26-4 | 5/15/2006 | O-2 | Soil Gas | Parking Lot | Building 010 Parking Lot | 5 | VOCs | 8260B |
| | | | | | | 10 | VOCs | 8260B |
| SG-26-5 | 5/15/2006 | O-2 | Soil Gas | Parking Lot | Building 010 Parking Lot | 5 | VOCs | 8260B |
| | | | | | | 12 | VOCs | 8260B |
| SG-26-6 | 5/15/2006 | O-2 | Soil Gas | Parking Lot | Building 010 Parking Lot | 5 | VOCs | 8260B |
| | | | | | | 5 | VOCs | 8260B |
| SG-26-7 | 5/15/2006 | O-2 | Soil Gas | Parking Lot | Building 010 Parking Lot | 5 | VOCs | 8260B |
| | | | | | | 15 | VOCs | 8260B |
| SG-26-8 | 5/16/2006 | O-2 | Soil Gas | Parking Lot | Building 010 Parking Lot | 5 | VOCs | 8260B |
| | | | | | | 10 | VOCs | 8260B |

Notes:

ft = feet

bgs = below ground surface

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

| TABLE 4.2 Summary of Soil Gas Sample Results - Parcel O-2 - May 2006 Hitachi GST San Jose, California | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--|---------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Sample Location ID | Sample Date | Sample Depth (feet bgs) | Benzene | 1,1-Dichloroethane | 1,1-Dichloroethene | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | Ethylbenzene | 1,1,2-Trichloro-trifluoroethane (Freon 113) | Toluene | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | Trichloroethene | 1,3,5-Trimethyl-benzene | 1,2,4-Trimethyl-benzene | m,p-Xylene | o-Xylene | TPH | 1,1 - Difluoroethane (b) |
| RBTC (ug/L) (a) | | 5 | 0.241 | 4.91 | 110 | 65.5 | 136 | 3,690 | 53,700 | 485 | 1,790 | 3.79 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 1,260 | 1,130 | 1,500 | NC |
| | | 15 | 0.665 | 13.7 | 303 | 183 | 382 | 10,300 | 150,000 | 1,340 | 4,980 | 10.6 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 3,520 | 3,130 | 4,120 | NC |
| SG-26-1 | 5/15/2006 | 5 | 0.095 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.58 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.45 | 0.15 | 36 | < 10 |
| SG-26-1 | 5/15/2006 | 12 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.092 | 0.23 | 0.35 | 0.089 | 0.36 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.38 | 0.12 | 7.6 | < 10 |
| SG-26-2 | 5/15/2006 | 5 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.38 | 0.46 | 0.18 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.47 | 0.15 | 18 | < 10 |
| SG-26-2 | 5/15/2006 | 9 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.17 | 0.32 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.27 | 0.08 | 6.7 | < 10 |
| SG-26-3 | 5/15/2006 | 5 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.47 | 0.16 | < 0.08 | 0.098 | 0.29 | 0.44 | < 0.08 | 7.1 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.38 | 0.12 | 21 | < 10 |
| SG-26-3 (fixed-base lab) | 5/15/2006 | 5 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.59 | 0.30 | < 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.35 | 0.37 | < 0.08 | 11.8 | 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.56 | 0.19 | na | na |
| SG-26-3 | 5/15/2006 | 9 | 0.12 | < 0.08 | 0.17 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.46 | < 0.08 | 5.8 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.46 | 0.15 | 23 | < 10 |
| SG-26-4 | 5/15/2006 | 5 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.24 | 0.41 | 0.55 | 0.8 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.43 | 0.13 | 8.5 | < 10 |
| SG-26-4 | 5/15/2006 | 10 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.12 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 2.0 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.15 | < 0.08 | 8.5 | < 10 |
| SG-26-5 | 5/15/2006 | 4 | < 0.08 | 0.19 | 1.9 | 0.25 | 0.26 | < 0.08 | 0.24 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 13 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.21 | < 0.08 | 23 | < 10 |
| SG-26-5 (fixed-base lab) | 5/15/2006 | 4 | 0.05 | 0.27 | 2.3 | 0.44 | < 0.08 | 0.078 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 26.9 | < 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.40 | 0.14 | na | na |
| SG-26-5 | 5/15/2006 | 12 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 1.2 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.095 | 0.22 | 0.40 | 0.46 | 16 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.39 | 0.12 | 31 | < 10 |
| SG-26-6 | 5/15/2006 | 5 | 0.08 | < 0.08 | 3.4 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.17 | 0.36 | 2.7 | 13 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.30 | 0.09 | 26 | < 10 |
| SG-26-6 | 5/15/2006 | 13 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 5.9 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.082 | 0.22 | 0.30 | 2.7 | 20 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.31 | 0.10 | 36 | < 10 |
| SG-26-7 | 5/15/2006 | 5 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.29 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.30 | 0.21 | 3.2 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.27 | 0.081 | 10 | < 10 |
| SG-26-7 | 5/15/2006 | 15 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 5.1 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.1 | 0.24 | 0.40 | 2.8 | 24 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.40 | 0.12 | 42 | < 10 |
| SG-26-8 | 5/16/2006 | 5 | < 0.08 | 0.14 | 5.0 | 0.087 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.29 | 0.14 | 2.0 | 21 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.12 | < 0.08 | 37 | < 10 |
| SG-26-8 | 5/16/2006 | 10 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 1.6 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.35 | 0.74 | 11 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 0.22 | < 0.08 | 22 | < 10 |

Notes:

< = the analyte was not detected above the detection limit

---- = not available

bgs = below ground surface

na = not analyzed

NC = not calculated

TPH = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

µg/L = micrograms per liter

Results shown in µg/L of vapor.

Numbers in bold denote a detection above the laboratory reporting limit; only detected constituents are included on this table.

Shaded values indicate the constituent was detected above its respective RBTC.

(a) Risk-Based Target Concentrations (RBTCs) for residential land use. For chemicals not detected during previous Site investigations, a RBTC was developed using the exposure assumptions and methodology described in the Current Conditions Report (CCR) (Source: Draft CCR, Hitachi Global Technologies, Inc., Redevelopment Area and Endicott Boulevard/Tucson Way, 5600 Cottle Road, San Jose, California. Prepared by ENVIRON, July 2005).

(b) 1,1-Difluoroethane is the leak detection compound.

Hitachi - Figures 1.1 - 1.4

Please see these documents located at the following web address:

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/Projects/upload/Hitachi_FCompletionReport_Figures_1_1_1_4.pdf